

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[XVIIIth Year.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

[No. 1826.]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Four Dollars Per Annum—Paid in Advance.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1810.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Lewis Adams

Expecting in a few months to leave Virginia, offers for sale on very advantageous terms to the purchaser, his stock of

Books and Stationary,

amounting to about 14,000 dollars, comprising a collection which he flatters himself is superior to any other in Virginia, and perhaps equal to any in the Union of the same amount. His Law Department is extensive and valuable. That of History, Travels and Political Literature, extensive, elegant and superb. Many valuable Medical Works, Latin Classics, School Books, and a good assortment of Novels, Romances, &c. &c. **WAYS & MEANS.**

LEWIS ADAMS expects frequent supplies of BOOKS from New York during his stay in Richmond, which with those on hand, he has determined to sell at the reduced prices of 10, 15, 20 and 25 per cent from the regular N. York and Philadelphia retail prices. LAWYERS will be furnished with Libraries on better terms, he flatters himself, than elsewhere in America. He has just received a fresh supply of books, among which are the following New Publications:

Eloquence of the British Senate—Williams's History of Vermont—Parks Elements of Chemistry—Hening and Munford's Reports—Hening's New Virginia Justice, new edition—Also, the *SARACEN*, or *Matilda and Mulek Adhil*, a Grand Romance from the French of Madame Cottin, 4 vols in 2 price 3 dollars, and 2 50. This celebrated Romance, the *Lake of Killarney*—the *Scottish Chiefs*—*Orms and Almeria*, *Ella No*—*the Devil in Love*—and most of the late Novels, he has added to his CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Richmond, Dec. 3d, 1810. law2w oaw

As many persons who derive title to their lands from patents issued under the Regal Government, have in numerous instances been unsuccessful in their applications at this office to obtain the evidence of their title, owing to the indexes to the records of that period being not only in a very mutilated state, but incorrect. It may therefore be important to the interests of such, to be informed, that the GENERAL IN DEX to those records has been carefully compared with the books in the doing of which, it was found that the old indexes omitted a number of patents—these omissions are now supplied, and such persons as have been hitherto unsuccessful, may now probably find what was the object of their search.

The business of this office having been for a number of years heretofore in arrears, by reason of which persons who had returned their surveys have been delayed in getting their Grants, long after the period allowed by law for issuing them—it may be pleasing to those interested also to be informed, that grants have issued on all surveys returned to this office, which could issue according to law, and are now ready to be delivered to the proprietors.

CHARLES BLAGROVE, Regr.
Land Office,
Dec. 4th, 1810. law2w oaw2w

THE Subscriber having taken the place of Edmund Randolph, Esq. called Mount Comfort, about one and a half miles from the city, begs leave to inform the public, that he is prepared with GOOD STABLE ROOMS, sufficient for the reception of TWENTY HORSES, plenty of provender, and a meadow for grazing of about 50 acres well inclosed, and offers to receive horses at the moderate price of three shillings for every twenty-four hours. Those who see cause to favour him with their patronage, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to the horses in every point of view, by the public most exact, hum. servt.

THOMAS SOUTHWORTH,
Dec. 3d, 1810.

NOTICE.—All those having claims against the estate of Stephen Cook, late of Buckingham county, are desired to come forward with their accounts properly authenticated, without delay, and receive payment—and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given.

JOHN COOK,
and
ABRAHAM COOK, Esq.
Buckingham, Nov. 8th, 1810.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—In the town of Cartersville, on Saturday the 22d of December next, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, about

Thirty Likely Negroes,

consisting of men, women and children, chiefly belonging to the estate of Col. Mayo Garrison, deceased. Cash will be expected for one half the purchase, and a credit of twelve months will be allowed for the balance, on the purchaser entering into bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. JOHN ADAMS, Admr.
November 30th, 1810.

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers

for sale about

500 Acres of Land,

lying in the county of King William, near Pamunkey river, adjoining the lands of Basil Brown, Dabney Tanser and others. This land lies well, and for the culture of wheat and corn is equal if not superior to any land in the neighborhood; convenient to market, being only 25 miles from Richmond, and a water carriage to Norfolk. I deem it unnecessary to mention particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will first view the same. The gentleman above named, will show the land to any person that applies. I will make the payment agreeable.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Bedford county.
November 10, 1810.

BLANK BONDS,

For Sale at this OFFICE.

Edward Wanton,



Watch & Clock Maker,

DIRECTLY opposite Mr. Wm. Galt's store, takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on his business in all its branches.

—HE HAS ON HAND—some excellent SIGHT DAY CLOCKS, gold and silver WATCHES, CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS, &c.

N. B. Wanted immediately, an Apprentice to the above business.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1810.

Richmond Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Directors of the said Company, on Thursday evening the 23d November, 1810.

RESOLVED, That a call of ten dollars on each share in the said company be made, and that five dollars thereof on each share be paid to the Treasurer on the first day of January next, and that the other five, on each share, be paid to him on the first day of March next.

Teste,
N. SHEPPARD, Ck.
1 Mar.

FOR SALE.—On Thursday, Dec. 19th, at the plantation of the subscriber, about 3 miles below Prince Edward Court-house, from 8 to 15 a/c.

Likely Negroes

of every description, as any in the state. One half the purchase in cash—for the balance credit will be given for 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to keep interest from the date if not punctually paid.

THOMAS B. McROBERT, Adm.
November 19th, 1810.

N. B. The above sale postponed until Jan. 1st.

TO BE SOLD.—On the 12th day of December next, at Sandy Point, the seat of the late William Lightfoot, on a credit of six months

All the Personal Estate

of the deceased, which was conveyed to me by a deed of trust for the benefit of his children, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Among the stock of Horses are two English Studs of the first blood, viz. Jack Andrews and Admiral Nelson; also, several high blooded brood Mares, one of them is an imported Mare, by Volunteer, another by Knowledge, out of a full blooded Wild Air. Bond and good security will be required before the property is taken away.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Trustee,
November 27, 1810.

Vineyard Tickets

ADVANCING.

THE Ninth Day's Drawing of the Vineyard Lottery is now completely and only the following Prizes of magnitude are yet drawn, viz. No. 7429, 2900 dollars. No. 1556, 1000 dollars. No. 17907, 1000 dollars, which were all sold at WAITE'S. The gain of the wheel is very considerable, and tickets only seven dollars, but will be advanced to seven dollars and fifty cents each, on the last day of this month. A few tickets are yet for sale at

G. & R. WAITE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, Philadelphia at the present price of seven dollars. Prizes in the Philadelphia, New York or Baltimore Lotteries, will be taken in payment for the above tickets, or cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

November 21, 1810.

A few tickets, [warranted undrawn] for sale at the Argus Office, Richmond.

HOT PRESSED

BLANKS.

For Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing Office, Richmond.

A great variety of BLANKS, executed in a very superior style of elegance, on fine paper; amongst them are

Bills of Exchange, sitting Bank Stock for discount, Bank Checks, Seamen's Manifests, &c. &c. Ditto with power of Attorney annexed, for deposits.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And For Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing Office and Book Store,

BATES'

Virginia Almanack

FOR 1811.

Governor Tyler's Address

TO THE
LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA:

RICHMOND, Dec. 3d, 1810.

*The Honorable,
The Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.*

I have the honor of addressing you once more in the character of the Representatives of the people of Virginia: In which high and responsible station I salute you.

Another year has passed away without any material alteration in our concerns with foreign nations until lately. It is now proclaimed by the proper authority, that the Emperor of France has repealed his retaliating decrees which have proved so injurious to our neutral rights, falling equally severe on the innocent and fair trader as on those who have degraded the character of Americans by purchasing licenses from Great Britain for the use of the ocean, that great highway of all nations, which no power on earth has a right to interdict. But while we lament the hard fate of some, we cannot sympathize with those, who have fallen victims justly to their own temerity. That measure, however, which indiscriminately involves the innocent with the guilty, can never stand the scrutiny of justice, that sublime virtue, which being in itself immutable, cannot vary its measures to suit circumstances, but must be the rule by which every act of man or nations is tested. Whenever this sacred standard is generally departed from, power alone must govern all things—A fatal and deplorable state of human affairs.

On the part of Great Britain no apology is now left for a non-compliance with her promise to repeal her orders in Council (passed as it is also said, by way of retaliation for the Berlin and Milan decrees) whenever France should repeal the latter. These nations speak to the world as if no people could hear, see, feel, or understand, but themselves. As if America had not been continually groaning under oppressions of every sort, and a never ceasing invasion of her national rights ever since her act of independence. And as if adjudications, impressments and paper blockades had not been too notorious to leave any doubt with respect to the first aggressor. But we have lost sight of our injuries in the unavailing attempts of negotiation, while thousands of our suffering fellow-citizens are imprisoned and cut off from their country and dearest connections—much have we I fear, to answer for on this account. It is now to be seen what we are to expect for our commerce, (and this must be little indeed, if we judge from the answer given to our minister at St. James's by Lord Wellesley) since it is only to be restored to what it was previous to the French decrees, leaving it, I suppose, still under the influence of the new Blockading system. All these abominable encroachments on our rights might have been adjusted long since, but for the factious spirit so unfortunately prevailing among many of our countrymen;—a spirit which has led to indiscriminate opposition to every wise and energetic measure, and has gone a great way towards involving the United States in civil discord. This unfortunately too clearly proved the baneful effects of a disunion of sentiment—and a too great love of money, the prevailing passion of the times, which would sacrifice the very independence of our country for a price—for a mean & degraded commerce—a commerce which never increases the wealth of any nation without bringing into it a due proportion of the vices of other countries. It produces also what is called in polite circles, citizens of the world, the worst citizens in the world—who having no attachment to any country, make themselves wings to fly away with from impending danger. Commerce is certainly beneficial to society in a secondary degree, but never should it have the ascendancy over the agricultural & manufacturing interests. These are our primary objects. Commerce also begets a predilection for every thing foreign, and is too apt to engender contempt for things of our own. It permits an interference of foreigners with our government and its measures, which no country but ours ever will suffer to

that degree which we have experienced. Those characters however, should know, that a day of retribution may come, and he who cannot honor our principles, because a slave to prejudice, should at least enjoy the blessings of our freedom and hospitality in silence, or choose a climate more congenial to his feelings and sentiments.

"The world is all before him where to seek, a place of rest."

Such people fail not to intermeddle with our country's affairs; contending for the superiority of foreign governments and fashions, and endeavoring to subject the very people who foster them, to foreign domination, while, nevertheless, they are suffered with unexampled lenity and forbearance, to go on increasing their wealth and fictitious consequence, under the protection of laws for which they have no respect, but which ought to be regarded by them with pious affection & unbounded gratitude.

It is a consolation to reflect, that what we have so much regretted, the interruption of our commerce, will and must turn essentially to our advantage, by directing our attention to domestic manufactures, the only true ground upon which a nation can be independent and happy—for can he be said to be truly independent whose meat and clothing hang on another's favor?

Can we not be content to wear a coat of our own manufacturing, though not so finely and handsomely wrought? Or must it be touched with the finger of a foreign artist to make it pass current among the Beau Monde?

It is time to yield up the contemptible business of retailing foreign ideas and sentiments of shreds of goods and scraps of paper, to the extent which has hitherto existed.

Again, by encouraging the spirit which is now prevailing for internal improvements, viz. Canals, Public Roads and Machinery, almost for every art, a great part of our labors will be applied that way, and of course less of our produce will be for exportation, while a great part will find a ready consumption within ourselves; and thus, by a reciprocity of services and supplies, our wealth will continue to increase and our citizens be diverted from seeking their fortunes on a tempestuous sea, made more perilous by the present state of the old world, and the strength of our governments will be consolidated, which after all, are the freest and happiest that ever did exist since the first institutions of civilized man, and may truly be styled "the most stupendous monuments of human invention." But all these improvements must have for their foundation a good system of education and a general diffusion of knowledge.—The great employments of civil and military officers, must of necessity be confined to some, while the rest of our citizens are engaged in their ordinary occupations. These are important trusts, and should be placed in wise and virtuous hands. But how will a succession of such men be kept up without the aid of Legislative patronage? The very sentiments as well as services of each individual belong to the public: The sacred trust of superintending and rightly directing those sentiments by providing and maintaining a wise system of instruction, cannot be neglected without deservedly incurring the severest reproaches.

The present education of our country is too superficial. The talents of our citizens evaporate in long speeches; whereas it is not the multitude of words, but the sense expressed by them, that marks the man of talents. It is not the parade of self conceit and affectation of genius which displays the truly great man, or constitutes the useful citizen; but the extensive information and sound judgment, together with correct, discreet and moral conduct; all which can only be obtained from honest, learned and skillful instructors of youth. For want of these the actual useful arts and sciences are too much neglected among us, and the great trust of the public happiness for ages to come, in this immense Republic, deplorably jeopardized.

Great indeed is that trust when we consider that our American domain is rapidly expanding to so vast an extent and through so many climes and widely separated regions. Soon, too, we may expect to see South America assume a station in the scale of nations, and become allies of the United States. It will require all the efforts of genius and virtue to stand at the helm of our political vessel and conduct her safely through storms which may arise to impede her progress. We have not a breed of such great men as have filled the chair of states. It becomes our duty, therefore, to cultivate and bring into life, such plants as discover a propensity to blossom fairly & vigorously. Nor should we shrink from an undertaking upon the ground of expense, for what comparison would that bear with the advantages arising from a wise application of our funds to this all-important end? It would be as grains of mustard seed with the starry region, or as a taper with the Sun in its meridian lustre.

Another great and interesting object before us is the opening our rivers, and improving and extending their navigation to the remotest corners of our state. No country is furnished with more natural advantages than ours, and yet how feeble are our efforts to advance them, compared with those of our Northern sister states. The trade of this state, is carried to Maryland and Pennsylvania by means of their supero exortions. A considerable revenue might be drawn from these sources by the Commonwealth's becoming a partner in associations and companies for the purpose of promoting schemes of improvements, which should be further assisted where their funds are inadequate to accomplish the objects in view. It is believed also, that a considerable intercourse would take place between this state and those of Tennessee and Kentucky if they were met with a liberal policy.

The subject which I am now about to animadvert on, is of the highest importance to society; and the interposition of the Legislature is indispensable. How my ideas may be appreciated by your honorable body is yet to be determined.

The jurisprudence of the state is certainly not in the most desirable situation; particularly as to the Court of Appeals. Too much delay in the administration of justice is a great evil, which every day's experience proves, and yet a too speedy course would be injurious—"summum jus summa injuria"—our habits and customs have marked out a middle path, a principle of moderation, which ought not to be suddenly departed from.—Many seem to think that no remedy can be found for the want of a regular, uniform and sufficiently speedy course of justice.—I differ widely from those who think so.—In the first place, the Court of Appeals ought to be augmented in the number of its Judges to add weight and dignity to their decisions, and should not be employed in sifting a cause to find the points in controversy.—Those points should appear naked and clearly stated before them, so that the law may be pronounced in a reasonable time.

There should no appeal be allowed to that Court as of right—but on a motion for a supersedeas or writ of error, let the Judge or Judges say whether a further consideration is necessary, and act accordingly.—Secondly, the law should be amended and enforced, which very wisely prohibits any Lawyer who was employed in the first instance, from being concerned in any appeal from the County or District Courts.—This provision has grown obsolete and has been overlooked by the Courts. From this cause, in a great degree, the docket has been crowded with frivolous cases, and those followed up as the Ravens follow the catcase.—This conduct is not the most honorable to that profession which is so highly valuable in society, if we take into its circle the proper knowledge of Government.

A third cause of delay and dubiety arises from long speeches, and almost as long opinions, in every cause which is argued and decided, with the unfortunate practice of quoting lengthy and numerous British cases; the time of the court being taken up in reconciling absurd and contradictory opinions of foreign Judges, which certainly can be no part of an American Judge's duty. This evil might be cured by the bench and bar, if the latter would cul-

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